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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

COUNTY FEE BILL.

The Storage of Gunpowder.

SENATE LIBEL BILL.

County School Superintendents.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTRY ACT.

The Workhouse Bill.

VACATING SPRUCE ALLEY.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1872.

SENATE.

COUNTY FEE BILL.

The House county fee bill came up, providing that counties excepted from the provisions of the general fee bill of 1868 be included in the provisions of section 8 of said act, which requires Prothonotaries and Clerks of Courts of Common Pleas and *prima facie* Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Courts, Registers of Wills and Recorders of Deeds to pay into the treasury for the use of the Commonwealth, after deducting all necessary clerk hire and office expenses, fifty per centum over $2,000, which shall be found by the Court, Auditor to have been received by any officer in any one year. The committee then struck out the second section, providing that after December first, 1870, fifty per centum of the fees accruing under the above act, and under the act taxing certain officers, passed in 1810, shall be paid into the several county treasuries for the use of the county, instead of the Commonwealth, as heretofore, and confined this supplement to Allegheny county.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to restore this section. Disagreed to; when he moved a postponement of the bill for the present. Carried.

STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

A bill, originating in the Senate, authorizing township officers to regulate the storage of gunpowder and other inflammable material, was passed.

TRESPASS.

A bill, originating in the Senate, to prevent trespassing on steam railroad cars by fire and imprisonment was defeated.

EDUCATIONAL.

A bill, originating in the Senate, requiring County Commissioners to provide rooms for meetings of boards of school directors, which shall assemble at the call of the State Superintendent, and fixing the salaries of County Superintendents at two dollars for each school under their supervision, and one dollar for every square mile in the county, to be no less than one thousand dollars, except in counties with less than one hundred schools, where it shall be eight hundred dollars, unless the convention of directors add to the sum from the State appropriation to the county, came up.

Mr. WARFEL moved to strike out *powder of directors to add*. Agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Berks, it was postponed for the present.

LIBEL SUITS.

A bill originating in the Senate, relative to libel suits, admitting truth in evidence, and providing that if the jury shall find the same was published from good motives and a justifiable end, it shall operate for acquittal, was warmly supported by Mr. GRAHAM.

Mr. DILL moved an amendment confining this act to regularly published newspapers, which Mr. GRAHAM accepted.

Mr. WHITE opposed the bill, which was considered in Committee of the Whole, and laid over, which is regarded as equivalent to defeat.

HOUSE.

MILFORD AND MATTAMORAS R. R.

A bill repealing the fourth section of the Milford and Mattamoras Railroad supplement of 1870 was reported as originating in committee.

BATES' MILITARY HISTORY.

A joint resolution for 5,000 additional copies of Bates' Military History was reported negatively.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTRY ACT.

The Philadelphia registry amendment was reported with amendments extending the registry act to special elections, and making it criminal to receive the votes of persons not on the registry list.

WARD CONSOLIDATION.

A supplement to an act consolidating Pittsburgh wards for educational purposes was reported negatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDWARDS, incorporating the contiguous villages of Edgewood and Wilkinsburg into one borough.

VACATING SPRUCE ALLEY.

By Mr. TAYLOR, vacating Spruce alley. This gives councils authority to vacate the alley running alongside of Fayette street, from Beaver avenue to the Ohio river. It provides also that the viewers appointed by councils on the opening of Fayette street, from Beaver avenue to the Ohio river, shall have power to assess as benefits to the owners of lots lengthened by the vacation of said alley the value of the ground thus added.

ALMS HOUSES.

By Mr. STARR, a supplement for the Board of Public Charities, requiring all plans for new alms houses, etc., to be submitted to said board.

By Mr. SANNER, authorizing the Commissioners of Public Grounds to select a site in the Capitol grounds for a monument to be erected by the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association in memory of the chief founders and promoters of the common school system in Pennsylvania.

VETOES SUSTAINED.

The Governor's veto of the bill repealing the provision in the charter of the Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Company, allowing it to take risks on losses by lightning, and the bill repealing the act of 1869 protecting the contingent interest, were sustained.

THE WORKHOUSE BILL.

Messrs. Nevin, Davis, Phillips, Captain Wright, Warden of the Pennitentiary, and others, are here from Allegheny county, representing the interests of the Western Penitentiary, protesting against certain provisions in the workhouse bill. They oppose allowing the United States to deposit prisoners in the workhouse, and urge an amendment providing that no prisoners shall be sent to the workhouse for a longer period than two years.

ALTON.

Death on the Rail.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 7.—The night express train going South, due at the upper Alton station at 6:09 A. M., collided with the northward bound freight train half a mile south of the upper Alton station. The freight train was due at the upper Alton station at 5:45, the place of meeting being at Wood's Station, three and a half miles north. Joseph Triessen, Mrs. Reuben Rains, together with two unknown, were burned to death; Carl Fass, leg broken; August Manbe, train boy, formerly working at the Farmer's Home at Rock Island, ankle broken; M. Cunnan, leg broken; Frank Bugbee, living at St. Louis, badly bruised; Mena Bugbee, slightly bruised; Franklin Groves, slightly bruised; Reuben Rains, badly cut in head and body, and Isaac Barnard, hands badly burned and head cut. The wounded were taken to Brighton and are well cared for. It is supposed the injured will die.

CONTRADICTION.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—The *Times and Chronicle's* Chicago special says there is no truth in the report of a terrible railroad accident near Alton. Only a freight train ran off the track. Nobody was hurt.

CONGRESS.

Amnesty and Education.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1872.

SENATE.

OPPOSED TO FREE TRADE.

In the Senate Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of many Irish citizens against free trade.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. CONKLING, in a personal statement, said that he had read an editorial in the Chicago *Tribune* charging that in the debate on the resolution for final adjournment he had disturbed the Senate by loud cries of "Question," "Question," and afterwards had them excluded from the *Globe* report. He had read a note from an official report, denying that he (Conkling) had interfered with the report, and stating that nothing had been intentionally omitted by the reporters.

Mr. HAMLIN, who was also charged by the *Tribune* with having suppressed the suggestion that the Senate should sing "Old Hundred" before voting on the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner, said he had made the suggestion as a rebuke, Mr. Sumner having made a motion which he thought fit for legislative buncombe.

Mr. SUMNER said this remark was no worse than the original suggestion.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the annual pension bill, which was passed. It appropriates over thirty millions dollars.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported without amendment the House bill extending the privileges of the act of Jury 14, 1870, to the port of Toledo, Ohio; also the House bill authorizing transfer from one car or vessel to another of goods in bonded transportation under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bills raising the salaries of clerks in the executive departments and authorizing the purchase of the secured obligations of the Real Estate Bank of Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the United States Express Company, by replacing United States bonds destroyed by fire.

PROHIBITION.

A bill was introduced by Mr. POMEROY to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of prohibitory legislation for the suppression of intemperance.

INQUIRY ORDERED.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment be directed to inquire whether any United States Senator has received money under cover of counsel fees or otherwise from the Treasury of the United States, in violation of law, and to report the result of the inquiry as early as practicable.

AMNESTY.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Amnesty bill was taken up. The pending question was on Mr. Carpenter's substitute for Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the difference between the substitute and the original, and urged the Senate to support the latter as more comprehensive and complete than the substitute.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) said that for three years he had been trying to get a vote of the Senate for a removal of political disabilities, and now, when the time had come when a bill for that purpose might be passed, an attempt was made to assassinate it by proposing amendments which were not only not germane to the bill, but, in fact, its deadliest enemies. The bill, if hampered by either of these amendments, must surely fail.

Mr. CONKLING asked why he (Ferry) thought the bill, if amended, must fail.

Mr. FERRY replied that the constitution of the House between the two political parties was such that the bill could not pass if encumbered with this amendment.

Mr. CONKLING said the House had already passed this bill, and it would not require a two-thirds vote to concur in any amendments that might be made by the Senate, and said, he, "Is the Senator from Connecticut authorized to say or prepared to believe that with the working majority of the party to which he and I belong in the House, a proper bill insuring civil rights will fail of a majority vote?"

Mr. FERRY—I don't agree with the Senator from New York.

Mr. CONKLING—As to parliamentary law, I do not believe that this amendment, if adopted here, can become a law without a two-thirds vote of the House, but if I am in error in this respect, I say further, I do believe that, as the House of Representatives is constituted, a majority vote cannot be obtained for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator (Conkling) asks whether a proper bill securing civil rights cannot pass the House. That is a very different question. The amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) is not a proper bill to secure civil rights. It strikes down the very bulwark of civil rights throughout the country. It takes away the foundation of the principle upon which our Federal system rests by striking at the principle of local self government—the most fatal blow that it has ever received.

Mr. Carpenter's substitute was then rejected—yeas 17, nays 35.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN moved to strike out the seventh section of Mr. Sumner's bill, which would recall all laws, whether State or national, which discriminate against race or color by the use of the word "white."

After some discussion Mr. SUMNER, at the request of friends of the bill, consented that the section should be stricken out.

Mr. HARLAN objected to striking out the section without a vote.

The amendment was discussed without reaching a vote until the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The House proceeded to vote on the Educational bill amendments. The amendment agreed to is that the bill shall not abridge the power of Congress to interfere with granting county lands.

An amendment was offered by Mr. HOLMAN providing that hereafter no public lands shall be sold except mineral lands. Town sites and all public lands adapted to agriculture shall be reserved for actual settlers under the homestead law. The subject, however, of land warrants and college scrip issued by authority of Congress, and grants which Congress shall hereafter make in Territories and new States for purposes of education, was rejected—yeas 104, nays 107.

The next amendment was offered by Mr. BUTLER (Tenn.), requiring that the distribution be made on a basis of schoolage of the population. Agreed to.

The next amendment, offered by Mr. GOODRICH, requiring a distribution on a basis of illiteracy, was agreed to—easy 126, nays 82.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. HEREFORD against requiring "mixed schools," and it was agreed to—yeas 124, nays 80.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. TAFFEE, providing that the bill shall not affect existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States upon their admission to the Union of five per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of public lands within their respective limits, and it was agreed to without division.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. POLAND, that the act shall not repeal, impair or suspend any pre-emption or homestead law, and it was agreed to without division.

The House then proceeded to vote on the various substitutes offered by Messrs. McIntyre, Burchard, King, Bright, Campbell and Coburn.

All of the substitutes on which votes were taken were rejected; but a motion was made by Mr. PERCE to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Burchard's substitute was rejected.

Pending that question the House adjourned—115 to 94—the Democrats generally voting against adjournment, so as to defeat the reconsideration of Burchard's substitute, preferring the original bill as amended on the subject of mixed schools.

NEW YORK.

Our Foreign Relations.

Official Correspondence—The Custom House Investigation—The Panormo Murder.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1872.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Telegram* this afternoon publishes the following as genuine dispatches, which have passed between Minister Schenck and Secretary Fish; but there is no confirmation of the news from other sources:

LONDON, *February 5.*—To Honorable Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington—Sir: In view of expressions of opinion as to what the action of Great Britain should be in reference to the Geneva conference on the part of Chief Justice Cockburn and the general tone of the English press, I desire to be officially informed whether the Government of the United States will in any degree recede from its claims for indemnity as recently presented. Your obedient servant, Robert M. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Department of State, Washington, February 5.—To Hon. Robert M. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, London—Sir: You are authorized to affirm that in no event will the Government of the United States recede from the position it has taken in relation to the Washington treaty. Your obedient servant, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

At the Custom House investigation to-day, Storekeeper Watson gave very important testimony.

W. A. Darling, Assistant Appraiser, was next examined in reference to catalogues of sales of unclaimed goods. He admitted that in the catalogue no suggestion is given of the quantity or quality. The witness then stated the manner in which goods were examined at the public stores. If a case looks as if it had been tampered with, it is marked "Received in bad order." It was witness' opinion that a case received in bad order might be examined and verified at once, but under the present system this can not be done. Witness said that he thought the Government ought to own their own buildings, and not rent. The rent of a public store is between $40,000 and $60,000. He estimated that about seven hundred packages are received at the store every day. Contractors and laborers can steal as much as they please. It is difficult to fix the responsibility of thefts. In his opinion, the Government should take possession of every article coming into the country and examine all subject to *ad val orem* duty. It would greatly increase the expense; but it would repay the Government.

Col. H. C. Whitly was examined, and gave an emphatic denial to each and all the charges preferred against him by detective Beaty, who he said, was the only dishonest person in his employ, and had frequently threatened to ruin him.

THE PANORMO MURDER.

The jury in the case of the Panormo murder rendered a verdict that "John B. Panormo came to his death by reason of the division of the brain from injuries inflicted by some person or persons then unknown, and we very much blame Marvin, the apothecary, for not showing any willingness to do what ought to have been done to any suffering person to whom he could so easily have given relief, and we also recommend to the proper authorities to increase the police force, as we deem the present number inadequate to a proper protection of the lives and property of our citizens."

ALBANY PRINTING FRAUDS.

Tweed has been summoned to testify in this city before a committee of the Legislature upon printing frauds next Thursday.

The investigation of the printing frauds at Albany shows that the State printers regularly subsidized the clerks of the House and Senate. One Armstrong got twenty-five hundred dollars for the work put into the hands of the *Argus* Company. The small sum of three thousand dollars was paid to Hiram Calkins as a present. Edward R. Phillips got ten thousand dollars for lobbying for Weed, Parson & Co.

PREJUDICED TESTIMONY.

The man Beatty, who testified before the Custom House Committee yesterday, concerning Colonel Whitely, was formerly an employe. Yesterday afternoon two prisoners missed. He subsequently tried to implicate Whitely in a smuggling transaction, but failed. Since the investigation commenced, much testimony of prejudiced parties has been presented. Whitely's commission as Customs Inspector was given him at the request of the Treasury Department to enable him to make arrests.

SMALL POX.

Seven persons prostrated with small-pox were found at No. 123 West Thirty-first street to-day and sent to the hospital. The Board of Health has ordered an examination of all the city railroad cars and other vehicles, to see if they are detrimental to health.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

An attempt was made last night to rob the house of John Graham. The thieves were arrested and committed for trial. It is believed that they were employed to destroy certain papers in Graham's possession bearing on the Stokes murder.

INDICTMENT RECONSIDERATION.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury are summoned to meet to-morrow to reconsider the vote on the indictment of Mayor Hall, which is said to have been carried by a bare majority.

HALL'S INDICTMENT.

The *Times* reaffirms that Hall was indicted yesterday, and that the indictment will be presented next Saturday. The *Tribune*, however, says that Hall has not been indicted.

THE EFFECTS OF LIQUOR.

Rosewell H. Jerome, a son of the Alderman, died from an overdose of opium to quiet nerves prostrated by liquor. The mother has become insane and the father is very ill.

A SOUND BANK.

Judge Barnard refused to appoint a receiver for the Third Avenue Savings Bank, on the ground of its being perfectly sound.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasury to-day paid $91,000 for five-twenties redeemed, and $560,000 as January and February interest.

ALLEGED SMUGGLER.

U. D. Marzen is held for the action of the Grand Jury as a smuggler of watches and jewelry.

ALUMNI DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Alumni will be given at Delmonico's on the 21st.

CALIFORNIA.

Yosemite Tourists.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—This season the Yosemite tourists will be carried by rail within eighty miles of the valley, by either the Mariposa or the Coulterville route. The horseback ride has been reduced to two and a half miles. The fare from San Francisco is twenty-two dollars, and the time for making the trip has been reduced to a day and a half.

APACHE DEPREDATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7.—The troops sent after the Apaches who captured two stages at Tuescon, Arizona, and murdered the drivers and passengers, found the mails cut up and destroyed. They buried the dead; but were unable to overtake the savages. There are one thousand two hundred Apaches at Camp Grant. One hundred, mostly infirm men, women and children, are at Dale Creek, and a few at Camp Verde. Detachay and his band ran away from Camp Bidwell, stealing Government and citizens' stock, and have taken the war path.

MRS. FAIR'S CASE.

The action of the Supreme Court in granting Mrs. Fair a new trial is severely commented on by the press and bar of California.

THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS.

Thirty-two citizens of Los Angeles, indicted for murder in the anti-Chinese riots, pleaded *not guilty*.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Annie, from New York, has arrived.

A special steamer will be dispatched on the arrival of the overland mails.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Situation Extremely Grave.

GLADSTONE DENOUNCED.

The Catacazy Imbroglio.

STEAMSHIP AMERICA BURNED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A London special says that the excitement over the Alabama claims continues in the newspapers; but the journals which did oppose the scheme outright have become suddenly silent. The excitement which furnishes so convenient a diversion from awkward home topics, is certainly fostered by the Government, and any embarrassment which it may raise them in the future the Government can easily escape from by an appeal to the popular prejudice against American extravagance.

The *Daily Telegraph* complains that the English newspapers are not sufficiently distinct and vehement in their denunciation of the American case. The *Telegraph* also says that the demand of indemnity for the prolongation of the American war is so monstrous, that it leaves no other resort but to shut the door in the face of all direct damages.

The *Daily News* contained a statement to the same effect.

The *Times* says that England declines to stand on the defensive against the claims of indirect damages, the withdrawal of which she understood to be a condition of the whole agreement at Augsburg.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the attempt of England to forestall the European judgment to gain an opinion in her favor is as foolish as it is unjust. The *Zeitung* contrasts the silence and modification of the American press with the ill-considered clamor of the English press.

The Vienna *Neue Frei Press* says: England must pay dearly increasing the expense; but it would repay the Government.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: The question of American claims for indirect damages against Great Britain, is not a novelty. It was distinctly formulated in the protocol of the Treaty of Washington, without the protest of the British commissioners.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 7.—The subject of the treaty of Washington and the claims of the American Government for indirect damages, was discussed in the House of Commons to-day, and gave rise to another exciting discussion.

Ralph Osborne, member for Waterford city, addressed the House at length, and, in the course of his remarks, said the Alabama question was the most momentous that had been called to pass upon within a century. He compared the astute lawyers who composed the American commission with the novices who represented England, and said the latter had been completely outwitted. If, said he, lawyers had played the English game, we could escape with the payment of six millions sterling. The American Commissioners had served their country well, and achieved a triumph.

Mr. Osborne, continuing, said the trouble lay at home. The Government had blundered, although, however, the blunders which were unseaworthy, and now they had a treaty which they could not stand upon.

Arthur J. Otway, formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, blamed the Government for all the trouble which had been brought, however, upon them, that the American Government would recede from its extreme demands; but said that, in case it did not, England, having admitted the principle of indirect claims, must be prepared to meet the enormous demands of the United States.

Gladstone and Herschell, other members defended the action of the Commissioners and of the Government, and said they hoped the American claim for indirect damages would be withdrawn.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune]

GRANVILLE'S DISPATCH — GLADSTONE'S SPEECHES CRITICIZED.

LONDON, February 7.—Earl Granville's dispatch contains no threat to withdraw from the arbitration, and makes neither a demand nor a proposal. It simply calls attention, in temperate and conciliatory language, to the meaning that England attaches to the treaty.

Gladstone's speeches yesterday and to-day are widely criticized as mischievous, offensive and needlessly irritating, and it is believed that several members of the Cabinet strongly disapprove of their passionate tone. The Cabinet and people are unanimous for abandoning the arbitration unless the American claims are modified. There is no intention to offer an affront to America. The situation is regarded in the highest English and American quarters as extremely grave, but not hopeless.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams goes home on Saturday.

RESIGNATION.

LONDON, February 7.—Speaker Denison announced in the House yesterday his resignation in consequence of ill health. Gladstone regretted his withdrawal, and delivered a glorious eulogy, and announced that he would move that the thanks of the House be given to its presiding officer and that the Queen bestow some mark of royal favor on him. Sir John Pakington expressed the unfeigned regret of the opposition at the resignation, and spoke of Dennison with praise.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales will leave Sandringham on Saturday for Windsor. By the advice of his physician he avoids the excitement of a visit to London.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamers Siberia and Donau have arrived out.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A Rio Janeiro letter gives the details of the loss of the steamship America, on her passage from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, on December 22d. The America sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 22d of December, taking 134 passengers. Her company consisted of over thirty persons, including the captain, crew and servants. On the morning of the 22d, when Cerro, a well-known point on the river, was discovered twelve of fifteen miles ahead, one of the boiler tubes exploded, and the steam rush out into the fire room, instantly scalding to death two firemen and one coal heaver, who were oiling portions of the machinery, and at the same time extinguishing all the lights and scattering live coals all about the room and between the boilers and the steamer's sides. The fire was so intense that it was impossible to remain below. The Chief Engineer informed Captain Bossi of the fact, and recommended that the pumps should be rigged and immediately set going. The pumps had not been used for some time and were in bad order. In the meantime it was deemed advisable to work the company for saving passengers. The fire spread rapidly, consuming everything before it. The fire, being amidships, separated the steamer's company and the passengers into two portions, naturally causing a panic, promising deplorable confusion, and scene which is impossible to describe. Of all the boats of the steamer only one could be lowered. The others, not having been used for some time, were secured so firmly in the boat shocks that it was next to impossible to remove them. Two that were launched were immediately swamped by half-crazed passengers. Some more energetic passengers tried to launch the other boats, but it was impossible. At this time the officers had lost all control over the crew, who, with revolvers, were disputing and fighting with the passengers for the means of saving life. No signals were made to the passing steamer Villa Do Salto, which would indicate any unusual danger on board the America, nor until flames burst out into sight was the officer in charge of the Villa Do Salto aware of any trouble or danger, when he immediately put back to the assistance of the America. The Captain of the America, Bossi, was the first to abandon his steamer, taking refuge on board an Italian vessel of war, where he has since remained. His course has excited universal indignation in Montevido and Buenos Ayres, and is threatened with being lynched if he appears ashore. The loss of life it is not possible to learn with certainty, but it seems that more than sixty persons have perished. No citizens of the United States were among the lost.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

LA GUAYERA, January 22.—President Guymay Blanco, with 5,000 men, attacked the stronghold of the revolutionists and compelled them to abandon it. The revolutionists lost 300 men, including their leader, the celebrated General Olivo. The opinion is general that the war has ceased.

RUSSIA.

THE CATACAZY IMBROGLIO.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A St. Petersburg letter says that at the late diplomatic dinner at Copenhagen, at the house of the German Ambassador, the American Minister, Cramer, undertook to read the secret circular which Secretary Fish had sent to the diplomatic agents in explanation of the Catacazy imbroglio, so that they might be able to speak understandingly on the subject, should their diplomatic relations have occasion to refer to it. Minister Cramer, producing the paper, rose and said: "Gentlemen, I have just received a dispatch from my Government about a difficulty with Russia, which I propose to be read for the benefit of the company here assembled." Great astonishment and indignation followed this announcement. The Russian Embassador, who was present, rose to leave, and only resumed his place at the table when the German Minister, interfering, refused to permit the document to be read at his table. The storm then subsided. But the next day the Russian representative of the United States paid a visit to all the foreign representatives in the Danish Capital and made known to them the contents of the circular. When Prince Gortschakoff learned of the transaction he became furious, and expressed himself in the most uncomplimentary terms of the American representative, calling him animal and other hard names.

WEST INDIES.

BRITISH SCHOONER CAPTURED.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The British schooner Lark was captured and towed into Manzanilla. She was on her way from Montego Bay to Cumarso, for the purpose of purchasing a wrecked vessel. A storm drove the Lark on the Cuban coast, where she was seized and towed into Manzanilla on suspicion of being a block ade runner. The captain and crew were placed in jail, but were released on bail at the instance of the British Consul General. The Spanish Admiral is convinced that the Lark is not a blockade runner.

FRANCE.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

PARIS, February 7.—The National Assembly, after an agitated discussion, passed a resolution authorizing the prosecution of publishers of provincial papers which have lately contained articles in suiting to the Assembly.

SPAIN.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, February 7.—Two thousand troops, asked for by Valmaseda, have sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

ST. LOUIS.

Shooting Affrays.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—About twelve o'clock last night Harry Hawkins, book keeper for Semple, Birge & Co., shot Augustus Erlestein on Eighth street, near Walnut. It appears that Hawkins kept a girl at a disreputable house near by, but had been refused admittance to her room. Infuriated with anger and jealousy, he kicked the panels of the door in, and fired a pistol towards the bed, but did no harm. He then left the house, but took his position on the pavement. Soon after young Erlestein came out of an adjoining house, also of bad character, and Hawkins, thinking he had come from the girl's room, shot him, the ball entering his lungs, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound. Both of the young men are respectably connected. Hawkins was immediately arrested, and bail was refused until the result of the wound is decided.

Last night Colonel Grumer, proprietor of Sam Stewart and Dennis Lewis, got into an altercation in a grocery on Washington street, and Stewart cut Lewis' wife with a knife. Sergeant Blinkersdorffer attempted to arrest Stewart, when the latter defied him and raised a knife to stab him, whereupon the Sergeant drew his pistol, passing through his chest, inflicting a wound from which he died while being taken to the hospital.

NEW ORLEANS.

Congressional Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—T. J. Herron and Postmaster Lowell testified. Herron at first declined to give an explanation regarding the check drawn by him for an amount varying from $500 to $3,500, which had been traced to members of the Legislature by the testimony of another witness. He said they were not given to members of the Legislature or State officials, except the $1,000 check, which he loaned to Mr. Young. He subsequently stated that a portion of the $1,000 check was given to defray the funeral expenses of Waller Wheyland, the check being dated prior to the death of Wheyland.

The committee desired to know if he (Herron) had drawn it the day before in anticipation of that event. Herron could neither remember the date of the check or the date of Wheyland's death.

The committee expect to conclude their labors to-morrow.

CHICAGO.

Resigned.

CHICAGO, February 7.—John C. Gault, for many years connected with the Northwestern Railroad, has resigned the Superintendency. An effort will be made to induce him to recall it.

POSTOFFICE BLOCK.

Messrs. L. C. P. Freer, E. T. Watkins and E. W. Blatchford, the commissioners appointed to take testimony respecting the value of the old Postoffice block, heard statements from several leading real estate owners and agents. Benjamin Lombard placed the value of the square at $1,629,000. All but one of the property holders interested were present.

—A Washington special says that the British note to our Government concerning the Alabama claims made no formal demand for the withdrawal of any claims for any indirect damages. It alluded to the excitement of the public mind and the different interpretations put upon the treaty. At a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the subject was talked over, and the opinion was unanimous that the reference of all claims to the Geneva tribunal was absolute to that body, and must be left to the rejection or allowance of the claims for indirect damages. This view was concurred in by Sumner and Banks.

—The Constitutional Convention at Charleston, West Virginia, held a lengthy and exciting session on Tuesday, the Capitol-moving question being argued. The proposition to leave it to a vote of the people was referred to a committee of three from each district. The report of the committee on the bill of rights was discussed at length. The questions were whether the Constitution should declare that West Virginia shall remain one of the United States, and whether the right of revolution should be acknowledged.

—A fire at Port Huron, Mich., yesterday morning entirely destroyed the buildings and stocks of D. Graham, dealer in hats and furs; D. Garrin, dealer in boots and shoes; F. A. Myers, grocer, and J. B. Farrand, dry goods dealer. The total loss will reach about sixty thousand dollars; insurance on stocks, twenty-eight thousand dollars; none on buildings.

—The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: General Sheridan was in consultation with the President on Tuesday. The strength of the country, in a military point of view, was canvassed. It is known that orders have been sent to our military forts to have everything brought up to a point of perfection. The naval circles are also active.

THE CAPITAL.

The Treaty of Washington.

Iron Ship Building—Steamboat Affairs—Vessels Seized by Venezuela—Appointments—Territorial Business—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1872.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The position taken by gentlemen closely connected with the administration of the Government is, that the British High Commissioners perfectly understood the views of the American High Commissioners in the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, both from its terms and assertion in the protocol, and that therefore our Government is altogether justified in presenting the case as it has, claiming consequential damages. In case the Board of Arbitrators shall not award a gross sum in satisfaction of the so-called Alabama claims, this Government is willing to stand by the decision of the arbitrators. It is known that though the British Commissioners had full powers, they frequently consulted their home Government, and acted in accordance with its wishes in all they did. It is officially asserted that if the claim for consequential damages had not been presented, and was not to be passed upon, there might be a complaint by the people of the United States that a provision was made for a partial settlement only of the differences between the two countries. Such claim was therefore presented for a full settlement in the interest of peace and to preclude future disputes. This Government has not yet received the text of the letter from Lord Granville to Gen. Schenck, and therefore cannot take official action upon it. There is no probability whatever that our Government will withdraw any part of its statement of the case, but that it will leave the British Government to pursue its own course, or the tribunal of arbitrators to act in the premises according to the treaty stipulations; nor is it likely that our counsel will take any action in order to accommodate the British Government.

VESSELS SEIZED BY VENEZUELA.

The President transmitted to the Senate to-day information furnished by the Secretary of State in response to resolutions of inquiry regarding the retention in Venezuela of the American steamers Hero, Dudley Buck, Nutrias and San Fernando, the property of the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company, an American corporation. It appears that these vessels were seized last fall—the Hero by the Venezuelan Government troops, and the other three by revolutionists. Acting Secretary of State Davis wrote to Minister Pile on the 22d of December, demanding immediate restitution of the vessels Hero and Dudley Buck, and, two, make a similar demand of further restitution. In reply, the Venezuelan minister of Foreign Affairs wrote to Pile in November, disavowing the acts and promising, upon proof, to make the necessary reparation.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

The committee of territorial delegates this morning unanimously resolved to ask consent of the House of Representatives that one day in each month be devoted to the consideration and transaction of business relating to territories. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the House Committee on Territories, so as to enable the Legislatures to endow municipal corporations in the territories to enforce their ordinances, and in relation to laws regulating the salaries of clerks of courts and sheriffs in the territories, and to urge the passage of the bill providing for appropriations from United States revenue collected in the territories towards the construction of necessary buildings in the several territories, instead of expending large sums annually in rentals for temporary accommodations.

IRON SHIP BUILDING.

The Senate Naval Committee had under consideration this morning the construction of iron ship building for commercial purposes, as proposed by the International Company and recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in his two last annual reports. The President of the International Company and the President of the Western Iron Company each gave information showing that iron vessels can be built on the eastern and western waters of the United States on terms of equal advantage with those of any other country in the world. The committee expressed themselves greatly interested by the facts and arguments presented, and took the matter under advisement.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The highest barometer will probably move centrally northwest, westward along the New England coast, and falling barometer with cloudy weather prevail on Thursday north of the Ohio valley and Virginia; south-westerly winds with a rising temperature and threatening weather are probable from Lake Superior to Iowa; north westerly winds and clearing weather prevail in Texas and Louisiana; threatening weather and occasional light rains extend from Northern Florida to Virginia. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

STEAMBOAT AFFAIRS.

The Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors, which has been in session here for some time, adjourned to-day. During the session the board approved of a large number of appliances for use on steam vessels, and passed a resolution that no recording gauge be put on a steamer unless the maker will sign a guarantee that the gauge will work correctly one year. A similar resolution relative to the use of fire extinguishers was adopted.

UTAH CRIMINALS.

District Attorney Bates, of Utah, says he came here by permission of the Attorney General, at his own expense; that he has asked Congress to either give money to prosecute criminals or order the prosecutions dismissed—nothing more. He wants money to go on, or to stop. He has not asked, suggested or had anything to do with the removal of Judge McKean.

APPOINTMENTS.

John M. Heller has been appointed Gauger of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Missouri, and Alfred Waterman for the First Illinois District. Thomas Elevis is appointed Storekeeper for the Fourth Kentucky District.

ESTRANGEMENT DENIED.

There is not a word of truth in the recent publications that there has been an estrangement between Secretary Fish and General Sickles. On the contrary, the best of feelings exist between these gentlemen.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomination: B. F. Granger, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Michigan.

SENATOR DAVIS IMPROVING.

The condition of Senator Garrett Davis has been improved since last night.

Steinway Sales--Bulletin No. 33.

Since publication of the last bulletin of the weekly purchases of the unrivaled Steinway Pianos, the following sales of them have been effected:

Charles Payne, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

William Petri, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

M. A. K. Weidner, Esq., Clarion, bought a Steinway square piano.

William Douglas, Esq., Elrod station, bought Steinway square piano.

Mies & J. Wilson, Burgettstown, bought a Steinway square piano, &c., &c.

Who would or could be content with any other make of piano when a *Steinway* is within reach? Their superiority of tone is so palpable and striking that no instrument dare be heard by the side of it. Moreover, the price at which the sole agents, Messrs. Kleber & Bros., sell their wonderful pianos is no higher than that of any other first class one. Buy a Steinway and you have the assurance of getting full value received. There is absolutely no risk in the purchase of a Steinway, and that is more than can be said of most others. The best is ever the cheapest.

PIER, DANNALS & CO.'S ALE has won a wide reputation for its elegant flavor, brilliant color, and beautiful white cream. Their bottled ales are equal to English and Scotch. S.T.TH.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Maysville, N. Y., Charles Marlow, connected with the murder of William Buchman, was sentenced to be hanged on March 29th.

—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope represent the colony as crowded with strangers. Murders and robberies are of daily occurrence to the residents.

—Laws, the defaulting Boston postoffice clerk, was on Tuesday held in twenty thousand dollars bail for trial. It is believed that he has made over property enough to cover his speculations.

—The papers throughout the Dominion of Canada yesterday morning contained articles on the Alabama treaty. Their general tone is moderate, although the American terms are considered inadmissible. No serious difficul

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110½.

IT IS exceedingly gratifying to know that outside of England the press of the world is with us in upholding the justness of the claims against Great Britain, as presented by our Government before the Geneva arbitrators. National dishonesty is everywhere condemned.

NEARLY three and one half millions of dollars constitute the relief offerings spontaneously poured into Chicago from all parts of the enlightened world. Such a grand exhibition of voluntary charity was never before afforded in the world's history. It makes us all take higher views of and increased stock in the goodness of humanity.

WE DO NOT THINK that Philadelphia will prove so mercenary as to ask the general government to purchase Independence Hall from her, according to the wishes of the people of New Jersey, as expressed by the resolution of Senator Frelinghuysen in Congress on Friday. Certainly that city can well afford to own and take proper care of that building, around which cluster so many and important patriotic memories.

IT WAS Abraham Lincoln that first gave utterance to the by no means profound thought that "it is easier to pay a small debt than a larger one." England seems so to think. She gracefully entered into a treaty to pay our claims, perhaps thinking that they would not count up heavy, but, on first view of the balance sheet, she cries out lustily against paying a large debt and will repudiate her sacred obligations if she possibly can.

WE DO not take the least bit of stock in the report that comes from the other side of the ocean to the effect that our government has bought a quantity of sea torpedoes from the English manufacturers. If we need such articles they can be made well and readily at home, but we do not think that the United States government is sufficiently alarmed over the threatening English trouble to commence arming and preparing for war at this early stage of the case.

A GREAT ICE GORGE in the Mississippi dams that stream, and locks up some of the finest steamers in existence, which, if gently thawed out by mild weather, may escape with but little damage, but if, as is more probable, the gorge is moved or broken up by the almost irresistable force of the great river, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property may be destroyed. The boats most critically situated are the Great Republic, the Nick Longworth and the Charles Bodman, although the St. Louis, the Illinois, the Kilgour and a barge or two are also in peril. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* estimates the value of the boats and barges in danger, at from two and a half to five millions of dollars.

MR. SENATOR SHERMAN'S bill to prevent the issue of "shin plasters" as currency will meet with universal approval. If the laboring classes of the country have one cause for complaint higher than another, it is that which compels them to take orders for the necessaries of life on favored dealers instead of cash. This system of tyranny has been gradually growing in the country, and the sooner it is nipped all the better for the working people. There is no good reason why a laborer in a rolling mill should be compelled to take the company's scrip for his wages and required to bestow his patronage in any particular direction. Such a system is decidedly antagonistic to the full idea of American freedom and equality.

THE rebel element of West Virginia are having a nice little pic-nic just now at Charleston, which they are pleased to designate a Constitutional Convention. The most amusing sport that has recently marked the history of the frolic was a debate, as yet undecided, as to whether the little vulgar fraction of a State had the right to revolutionize, or if it shall remain one of the United States. These are pretty questions to enlist the attention of the Solons of that State. We decide unhesitatingly that West Virginia can revolutionize to her heart's content, but there is an arm that will chastise her when such factious conduct is brought to the notice of that General Government which has already demonstrated considerable ability in dealing with revolutions. We think the State should remain in the Union even if it is no great credit to it. New Jersey and West Virginia as foreign countries would read well in the national geography, and the people would not mourn much if they were really so.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has a long editorial headed "Grant the Smuggler," in which it speaks of our honored President as a prototype of Benedict Arnold, as having a granite heart, as worse than Warren Hastings as depicted by Burke, as "a thief by proxy as well as a tyrant by deputy," of "uttering a willful and formal lie," of being a defaulter, "a conscience stricken thief or liar of the meaner sort," of possessing "the conspicuous vices and crimes of Marlborough, Robespierre, Arnold and Hastings, and even of supplementing them with lying, drunkenness and debauchery." Such an article as the one quoted only has the effect of exposing its author and publishers to ridicule, but at the same time it is not original in its character, and every great man in the world's history has had just such invidious, truth-despising slanderers following in his train. Shakespeare did not let the class escape without a thrust from his rapier, and the following words might have been written as a reply to the *Courier-Journal*:

"O place and greatness, millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee! volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious quests
Upon thy doings! thousands 'scapes of wit
Make thee the father of their idle dream,
And rack thee in their fancies!"

WE are exceedingly obliged to our friendly cotemporary, the *Dispatch*, for the following complimentary notice of the GAZETTE, and are only sorry that we cannot return the favor. After it shall have proved itself worthy to represent the grand old Republican party which saved the country, and placed it in its present prominent and proud place before the world, we shall be heartily glad to welcome it, and record its services and virtues:

The *Post* seems to regard our ancient, but exceedingly faithful cotemporary, the GAZETTE, as astray on the Gray contest case. We submit that it is cruel to crowd that paper so mercilessly. The GAZETTE is a party organ, and would think it its duty to declare that the man in the moon is a veritable personage, and spends his time operating on tides and weather, if it thought that this was in the line of party policy. The GAZETTE is undeniably faithful to party, but it always lives in the present, and never concerns itself to think about the future. The probable effect of a given line of policy, the possibility of having to eat its own words, never concerns our venerable neighbor. It stands to the party in a relation something similar to a slave's relation to its master. Its profoundest policy is unquestioning and, often, unthinking obedience. It is well to have the obedience, but when thought is lacking, ludicrous blunders are occasionally made.

NOW BROTHER GREELEY rises to explain. He disclaims having anything to do with firing on President Grant the charge of "nepotism." Well we are glad of it, and, being friendly to the present Administration, we feel quite delighted that the venerable old philosopher only talked privately on the subject and did not do his level best to "pointedly condemn" the shortcomings of Grant in the way of showing some favor to relatives, the most of whom had found favor and popularity even before the hero President made his way into fame and place. We acquit Mr. Greeley of the charge and give him the benefit of the disclaimer, which we subjoin entire, as follows:

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE says:

"Every one knows that the *Tribune* is largely responsible for the party cry of 'Nepotism,' which has been raised against the present President."

Then every one knows what is not true. No one ever learned from the columns of this journal how many relatives Gen. Grant has appointed to office, nor have we taken pains to ascertain. We believe there are more than ten and less than twenty, but the subject is one to which we have given little time or space. Privately we have discussed the matter with very ardent advocates of Gen. Grant's renomination, and have generally found them deprecating this "nepotism" more emphatically than we did—and with good reason. That it was a mistake we cannot doubt; that it was a killing affair, we do not believe. Yet, had we desired Grant's renomination, we should have condemned it more pointedly than we have done.

"COMPLEX CONFIDENCE."

Defeated, but never dishonest nor dismayed, the Democratic party stands today, like Sampson of old, the victim and the vanquished of repeated frauds and unnumbered false pretenses.—*Post.*

As a specimen of grandiloquent hifalutin this is hard to beat, and is only equalled by other sentences from the same article. Witness the following, from this octogenarian, who gives up the fight after seventy-five years of service in the opposition ranks.

We have, after a contest of three-quarters of a century, at last been compelled to surrender to New England's cunning hypocricy and malice. The Radical party has simply succeeded by playing a complex "confidence" game, sometimes beguiling its opponents by putting on the garb of the police, anon clothing itself in the robes of Judge Lynch, and ruling by the mob—then, like the mock-repentant REYNARD, the Fox, assuming superior sanctity, sniffsing in its unrighteous efforts the political priesthood, and the sensation pulpit.

The "complex confidence game" of the Radicals sounds well, and it is a good thing that this modern Micawber hit upon it. But we want to know, if "the Democratic party stands to-day like Sampson of old," whether, having been shorn of its locks, it is about to pull down the temple, like its prototype and die beneath the ruin its own hands have wrought. If so, it would be well to put it in a "straight jacket," and thus make an effort to hold the suicidal wretch and save our institutions. We suppose the "complex confidence game" spoken of, was the process by which the Radical party cut the fangs and clipped the hair of the monster, and thus rendered him harmless for mischief. We must say that we cannot approve of the "mock-repentant REYNARD, the Fox, assuming superior sanctity," nor do we endorse the action of the "political priesthood" in permitting itself to serve an enlistment in the "unrighteous efforts" of the "complex confidence game." It is wrong, as much so as "beguiling its opponents by putting on the garb of police" and throttling the mob whilst "in the robes of Judge Lynch." In fact we disapprove of the whole proceeding, and protest against our old enemy "giving up the ghost," and dying, because we want just such an antagonist as he is. But seriously, we want to know whether the *Post* speaks by the card," and whether Democracy really intends to die. The following from the St. Louis *Democrat* looks that way, and we are sorry to hear it:

"Another attempt at 'Possumism, and another failure. Pennsylvania was the State, and the Fourth Senatorial District thereof the locality for this last experiment. Colonel McClure, a Republican, who "soured" against Grant because he was not allowed to make out the Federal slate in 1869, ran as an independent candidate to fill a vacancy in the State Senate. The Democrats made no nomination, but supported McClure, who yet was beaten by about a thousand. The result is very discouraging to the 'Possumites.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The recent "run" on some of the New York institutions of this character has brought the whole subject up for discussion in financial circles. The action of the Third Avenue Savings Bank in refusing to take advantage of the clause which permits the bank to claim sixty days notice before any withdrawal of deposits, has practically destroyed the good effect which this wholesome safe-guard formerly had, at least in New York, because hereafter in the event of a "run" it will be held that to insist on the sixty day clause will show a sign of weakness. Nothing short of a positive disaster would follow any general distrust in our local Savings Banks, as they, to a large extent, depend upon the National, and other banks, as depositories, and the sudden withdrawal of the deposits from the former must seriously interfere with the regular business of the latter. Various remedies have been suggested to avert, what some look forward to, as an inevitable result of the present system of conducting Savings Banks and among them we find the following in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York, a weekly paper representing, as its title indicates, the particular interests of commerce and banking.

1. That no loans be permitted to be made by these institutions on call or otherwise, upon personal securities.

2. That all competition between savings banks be prevented by forbidding them to pay over 6 per cent. dividends per annum until the restoration of specie payments. This will secure such a reserve as will give confidence to depositors in case of a general panic, and prevent a run, otherwise certain to be made.

3. That restrictions be laid upon the investment of funds in State and other stocks having a fluctuating and uncertain character, and the forced sale of which, in case of an emergency, must certainly be attended with heavy loss.

4. That the officers be made personally responsible for the proper management of the banks with which they are connected, and liable for any deficiences or delinquencies arising from their own misconduct or negligence.

Lastly, that the banks be required to furnish quarterly returns of their condition, and be subjected to an annual inspection by competent persons employed by the government for that purpose.

Without endorsing all of these suggestions, we may be permitted to say that their general effect would doubtless be good, both on the banks themselves, and on the depositors, now forming a very large class of our community. It is of the utmost importance to establish the substantial character of our institutions, in order to command the continued confidence of the entire community. The recent disasters in New York may have only a local effect, and yet the merest spark of anxiety may kindle a perfect blaze of excitement, which might at almost any time result in great monetary trouble to the soundest of institutions. A bank must not only be sound, but in order to obtain the full benefit of its healthy condition, the community must know that it is so. In this view of the case, the above rules would prove invaluable, and particularly so during a financial panic, or even a tight money market, when inducements would be held out to depositors to withdraw their balances, in order to realize a larger interest rate.

We omit the general argument, which is at all times applicable in the discussion of such matters, that the greatest possible security should be demanded by depositors and accorded cheerfully by bank directors, as wholly inapplicable, as applied to the institutions of our city, and so far as our knowledge goes, of our whole community. There are probably no safer or better conducted savings banks in the land than those of this neighborhood. They are generally, if not wholly, in the hands of our safest financiers, and most thoroughly honest and reliable citizens. And yet during a panic, no such distinctions would be drawn by excited depositors, and it is not claimed or believed that during a general "run," any of the banks could meet all demands on short notice. Therefore is it well to prevent the possibility of a "run" being made, by establishing such a profound conviction of solvency that confidence would not be disturbed by the wildest financial panic of other cities. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and therefore do we urge that some such rules as the above would, without doubt, prevent any possibility of trouble.

Such regulations are due to the depositories, where to a large extent the available funds of the Savings Banks are placed, as they would be the first to suffer in the event of a sudden and general "run." It is to be hoped that the "reforms" suggested, and which have the sanction of financiers of the eastern cities, will be urged until adopted by those interested in the welfare of our banks for the savings of the poor.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The canard report sent forth by the *Pall Mall Gazette* (England) of what purported to be the text of the speech of the Queen of England before Parliament, has caused an unusual sensation throughout the world, an effect doubtless anticipated by the author thereof. Yesterday we laid before our readers all her Royal Highness *did* say on the subject of the Governmental relationship between the United States and Great Britain. She exhibited no ill temper whatever, simply protesting against our claims for indirect damages arising from the operations of rebel vessels furnished by England to prey on our commerce when our Government was engaged in the heavy task of crushing rebellion and asserting legal authority and supremacy. We find not a word in the Queen's speech against which to utter an objection. As the sovereign ruler of a great nation she had a perfect right to object to any claims we have made before the Geneva arbitrators against England, and the language used by her, in making reference to the question, was mild, friendly and temperate. We can see no cause for a disturbance between the United States and Great Britain, nor does the Queen. The very act of submitting the settlement of just claims to the arbitrament of distinguished and disinterested statesmen and diplomats was a conspicuous concession on the part of our government and a most generous acknowledgment of transgression against us from England. If our claims are unreasonable, and so proven, they will not be allowed by the syndicate of Geneva, who are sitting as just judges to pronounce upon both nations as though they were individuals. We think that all the questions that arise in the settlement of our claims were discussed and settled in the sessions of the Joint High Commission, and cannot imagine why, at this late date, the press of England should thunder so vehemently against any single item of our bill.

We would regard any rupture between Great Britain and the United States as a great calamity, but we do not take alarm, as England cannot afford to sacrifice her honor to avoid the settlement of her just debts, and we cannot afford to press to the point of war claims that a wise set of men sitting as arbitrators shall declare unjust. The whole civilized world rejoiced when the glad tidings went forth that the two great nations had met under the olive branch of peace, and arranged their differences amicably, discarding the old resort to wicked war for satisfaction, and setting an example that must have won the smile of approval from heaven and the satisfaction of all men of good will. In an honorable and business like manner, we presented our claims for positive and consequential damages arising from the imprudencies of England during our war, and no murmur against the justice of them was heard until a final award, by impartial parties, was about to be given, and then goes up the cry of repudiation. If English politicians would stop a moment to consider the matter in its proper light, if they could lay aside quite a quantity of national pride and take on a larger stock of honor and decency, there would not be any danger whatever of the claims entanglement leading ultimately to a war. We have presented our bill. It is in the hands of the Geneva auditing committee for rigid examination. We ask only for just indemnity. If our claims are unreasonable let the arbitrators so decide. Our nation is bound to abide by their decision, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and so is England. We seek or want no advantage. We will be content with getting only partial satisfaction if the arbitrators give us nothing better. England cannot well face the world and deny her debt at this late hour. Her national honor is worth more to her than any number of shillings, and she cannot afford to sacrifice it, and that she will do if she repudiates the treaty into which she solemnly and with commendable grace entered.

Inasmuch as we do not fear that war will result from the present situation of affairs, we need not enter into any calculation as to the relative strength of the two countries, or their capacities to settle perplexing subjects at the point of the bayonet. It is an American notion that we can trounce the outside world, but it is better to think so than make the trial. The old-time prejudice against England has about died in this country, and, unless our national honor and dignity were at stake, no sane person could wish for a fight with our cousins abroad. However, we see no gloomy side to the picture thus far, and, while deprecating the spirit of braggadocia manifested by the English journals towards our own proud and powerful nation, we hope still for the full settlement of our claims and the keeping of good faith all around by the parties to the Treaty of Washington.

THE Baltimore *American* says: The discussion of Amnesty in the United States Senate has been little more than child's play. Two weeks have been wasted in debate on a bill that not one man in a thousand but wishes to see passed. The war has been ended nearly seven years, political disabilities have been gradually removed from the Southern people until those now resting upon them as applied to the whole, are more shadow than substance; the President has recommended they be totally abolished; and yet here are grave Senators conjuring up the ghost of a dead rebellion to frighten the country into refusing pardon to some few of its relics who are still living under the ban. The House of Representatives, its members in closer relations to the people and feeling more acurately the temper of public opinion, has twice voted for General Amnesty, and yet the Senate dawdles and uses the bill as a text for Presidential campaign harangues. The majority in the Senate can afford to be generous, and on that ground alone free pardons should be granted before another week is out. The country does not sympathize with Senatorial scruples in this respect, and is anxious to have the question settled in such a way as to rid the South of any pretexts for recrimination and vengefulness.

THE question of a tunnel under the channel from Dover to Calais is again under discussion, and a company has been registered for making a trial shaft on the English coast of the Straits of Dover. The estimates and details set forth in the *Times* are of the most encouraging kind, and seem to show that the construction of a tunnel is entirely practicable and comparatively easy.

Our Bill.

According to the provisions of the Washington Treaty, which reads, that "in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States and to provide for the settlement of such claims," indirect losses as well as those about which there can scarcely be any dispute will be considered at the Geneva Conference. The following estimate will give an idea of the character and amount of the claims made in behalf of the United States:

I. For the destruction of vessels and property belonging to the Government of the United States ..... $ 25,000

II. For the destruction of merchant vessels, cargoes, and property sailing under the flag of the United States 17,900,633

III. For other damages or injuries to persons, growing out of the destruction of each class of these vessels.

[In respect to this item the "case" says it is impossible at present for the United States to present a detailed statement, but the amount of the claims cannot be less than hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of dollars, on account of hardy, helpless seamen and their families.]

IV. For national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers 7,080,478

V. For loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

[In respect to this item the United States asks the abitrators to estimate the amount which ought to be paid to them after we submit statistics in respect to our tonnage before and after the rebellion.]

VI. For enhanced payments of insurance by citizens of the United States, so far as now known 1,120,795

VII. For prolongation of a civil war, the addition of a large sum to the cost thereof and of the suppression of the rebellion.

[As to this item the United States claim that after the battle of Gettysburg offensive operations by the insurgents were conducted only at sea, through the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, with the hope of involving this country in a war with Great Britain, and that the latter ought in equity to reimburse the United States for the expense thereby entailed upon them.

VIII. Interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, which is twelve months after the date of the award, at the usual rate of interest in the city of New York, where most of the claims of individuals are held, which is seven per cent. per annum. The United States claim that interest should be computed from an average day, say July 1, 1863.

According to the foregoing statement, so far as it goes, the figures reach the sum of $26,136,896. It will be observed, however, in the reading of the exhibit that the amount for damages or injuries to persons growing out of the destruction of vessels by the rebel cruisers, the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the prolongation of the war, due to the continued offensive operations of the rebel privateers after the battle of Gettysburg, and interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable, according to the terms of the Washington Treaty, are not enumerated in this schedule. The amount of these claims will vastly increase the American demand.

Alexander Hamilton on the One-Term Principle.

[From the Independent.]

Alexander Hamilton, one of the brightest stars of the Revolutionary age, was a member of the Convention that drafted the Constitution of the United States. He was one of the writers of those memorable letters published soon after the adjournment of the Convention, and designed to explain the provisions of the Constitution and commend it to the confidence of the people. Number seventy-two of the *Federalist*, written by Alexander Hamilton, contains his views "in regard to the re-eligibility of the President." The conclusion to which he came, after canvassing the whole question, is expressed in the following words: "There is an excess of refinement in the idea of disabling the people to continue in office men who had entitled themselves, in their opinion, by approbation and confidence, the advantages of which are best speculative and equivocal and are overbalanced by disadvantages far more certain and decisive."

For this opinion he gives five reasons, which we state as follows, without their amplification by the author:

"1. One ill effect of the exclusion (namely, from re-eligibility) would be a diminution of the inducements to good behavior.

"2. Another ill effect of the exclusion would be the temptation to sordid views, to peculation, and in some instances to usurpation.

"3. A third ill effect of the exclusion would be the depriving the community of the advantage of the experience gained by the Chief Magistrate in the exercise of his office.

"4. A fourth ill effect of the exclusion would be that it would operate as a constitutional interdiction of stability in the Administration."

These points are expanded and brought out in their full force with the masterly ability and statesmanlike logic for which Alexander Hamilton was so distinguished. Those of our readers who feel an interest in this question, and can conveniently turn to the *Federalist*, will receive no harm by perusing this letter from the pen of one of the profoundest thinkers of any age.

The Arlington Estate.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The application of the widow of General Robert E. Lee for payment for the Arlington estate has been before Congress for more than two years, and we regard the delay as in no way honorable or creditable to the nation. Here is a great estate of eleven hundred acres, which was sold for taxes amounting to $92.07, and struck off to the Government for $26,800. The purchase money has since lain in the Treasury, so that the title of this immense estate rests upon the payment of less than one hundred dollars. It was at the time of sale the only mode by which the Government could obtain the title to land which had been put to public use, but, now that the real owner has come forward, haste should be made to perfect the title by the payment of something approaching its real value. The land cormorants who attend large sales may rest their claims on the title given by the tax gatherers, but a great nation cannot afford to take advantage of circumstances and literally rob the real owner, who in this case neither knew of the seizure nor its sale.

Mrs. Lee has suffered from the rebellion as no other woman now living has suffered. This also was her own private property, which she inherited from her parents. There has been no systematic confiscation of the property of those engaged in the rebellion, and the Government has no right to make an exception in her case, where accidental circumstances have given possession. She has put in a claim for reasonable compensation, and wisdom, justice and common honesty require that it should be promptly settled. We agree with the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the present attitude of the Government with regard to the Arlington estate is "contemptible," and that "persons may make savage declarations "against Rebels to stave off reflection in "this affair, but an honorable nation cannot "maintain the position which ours holds "as to this estate. Sooner or later compensation will be made. The sooner it is done the sooner will the Government "relieve" itself from a position which will bear examination."

Exemption of California Journalists from Jury Duty.

[From the Sacramento Union, January 16.]

The Assembly has ordered to engrossment a bill introduced by Days, of Nevada, to exempt from jury duty editors, printers and reporters, &c., of newspapers. This is a measure that cannot but receive the sanction of the entire press of the State. Not only are the workers upon newspapers entitled to the exemption, but in some cases they ought to be excluded from the jury box on account of the nature of their business. An editor is the receptacle of information much more than prudence or the welfare of the public will allow him to publish, about criminal affairs, on which he forms an opinion of guilt or innocence, if he does not express it. It is only an annoyance to him and an expense to the public to drag him for a juror to be excused as unfit to sit in the case. The workers on morning dailies are compelled to be engaged during the night, and sleep is done with them in the daytime. They are physically and mentally unfit the next morning, after a night of labor, to sit in judgment on the rights of their fellow men. In the country it is often the case that one man edits and puts in type, with the assistance of a boy, his little weekly journal. There is no one in the town to fill his place, if called into Court, and his business suffers. There may be a rival concern in the town, as there generally is, and only is at the mercy of the officer or officers of the Court, in the interest of the opposition. It is true that Courts, and often sheriffs and constables, will excuse the journalist in cases of hardship, but it is a great inconvenience to report to the Court, even when it is held in the town where the editor, reporter or printer lives. The position of an editor or reporter of a daily paper, and in all the small towns that of printer, is difficult to fill. The members of the Legislature will readily see, on a few moments' reflection, that the exemption ought to be made—that it ought to have been made years ago—and we doubt not the bill will become a law without opposition. It is one of those measures the propriety of which cannot well be questioned.

Le Siecle—perhaps the most important of Parisian journals—in a very remarkable article recently published—severely denounced the animosity which its colleagues displayed toward Italy, and confessed that France, so long opposing Italian unity, has lost every claim to Italian gratitude. The article in question has been quoted by the press of this country. The following passages attest its value:

"Fifty thousand Frenchmen died in 1859 for the liberation of Italy. The alliance of the two peoples was then sealed upon the field of battle. An insensate policy destroyed this intimate accord—an accord which promised to be greatly fruitful of the happiest results. Mentana (a battle fought during the Garibaldian invasion of the Papal States in 1867) cost us the Italian alliance.

"France placed her army at the service of the ultramontane Jesuitism. The divine right triumphed over the national right, thanks to our chassepots, that made wonders.

"Is it any marvel that our ally of 1859, after having suffered that extreme humiliation from the stranger, should nourish rancor and should have ever after but one single thought, that of maintaining by every possible means, her independence?"

JOYFUL JOURNEY.

The ways of life, although chequered over with pain and suffering, can be greatly smoothed over by a careful attention to the health of the body.

Do not let disease fasten on the strongholds of life before you do something for it. We speak more particularly of those chronic maladies which cling to us for years with untold misery, not bad enough to make us bed-sick, but still full of suffering and anxiety. Among these lingering ailments are those of the lungs and pulmonary organs for which people have been made to believe there is no cure. Do not believe it, but try. Try Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It will renew the energies of life and make its machinery roll with evenness and harmony. Not only in lung diseases is Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure of value, but in all those morbid states of the system where energy is wanting and where dullness abounds. Sold at 167 Liberty street at $1.50 per bottle or 5 for $5.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO'S SEPIA, A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance, and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—their hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "rear and yellow leaf" easily in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

GUARD YOUR HEALTH AND LIFE.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well policed cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undoubted and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offence can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease and a specific for its consequences. The malaria which generates periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels, and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, would prevent, are cured by the perseveling use of this great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

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FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
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United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
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HOWARD WATCHES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
ELGIN WATCHES,
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
Every grade of the above Watches for sale in Gold and Silver Cases,
By the Agents,
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.
fe8

NOTICE.—Having left the city, I have legally authorized by powers of Attorney HENRY MEYER, No. 31 Marion street, to collect and receipt all bills due me. Prompt payment is earnestly requested.
FRANK SIEBART.
PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 1872. 30:j29

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—Entrance Examinations, June 3 and October 30. For New Catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to PROF. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
feb16-MTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A CHOICE STOCK OF
TRIMMINGS AND SMALLWARES.
Hair Switches and Plaits.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Laces, White Laces.
RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.
At 30c Ladies' Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 50c., Gents' Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
At 30c., Ladies' Gored Poplin Skirts, stamped borders.
At 30c., Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 30c. Ladies' French Wove Corsets.
White Aprons.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.
We commenced our Closing Out Sale Wednesday, January 10th, preparatory to removing to our new Storeroom,
COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Wamle Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
5 ja20 TTHS

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
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Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. TTHS&F-TTHS

Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
WHITE BED QUILTS.
Striped and Fancy Honey Comb Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
White Blankets, in good order.
Calico and Delaine Comforts.
Carpets and Oil Cloths.
Shawls! Shawls!
Long and Square Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Plaid and Striped Woolen Shawls.
All Grades at Very Low Prices.
At 37½, 44 and 50c., Pure Mohair Black Lustree, worth a great deal more.
At 25, 30 and 37½c., Colored Alpaca Poplins, extra good bargains.
At 25c, Bookfold Poplin Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 30c., Brown Corded Velveteens, for Boys' Suits.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, a large lot, good styles.
At $1.50, Plain Dress Silks, all colors, a great bargain.
ALL KINDS OF
Flannels, Cassimeres,
AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
500 PIECES
New Hamburg
FLOUNCINGS,
Edgings and Insertings.
Also, a large assortment of
LADIES' MUSLIN
Undergarments,
CONSISTING OF
Night Dresses,
Chemises,
Toilet Sacques,
Drawers,
Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered,
Bridal Setts, &c.,
Just Received and to be Sold
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
Retail Stores
OF
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
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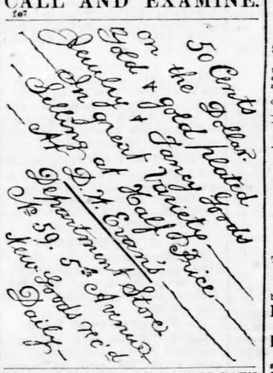

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WORKMAN & DAVIS,
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Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
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Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and completed by the opening of Spring.
All work warranted to be built fully up to our high standard and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Sole Agents for the NEW HAVEN SARVEN PATENT WHEELS.
WAREROOMS,
167, 169 and 171 Penn Street,
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SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au4:y18
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail.
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ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin)
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
White Goods.
Plain and Barred Jaconets.
Plain and Barred Nainsooks.
Swisses and Tarlatans.
Striped and Figured P. K's.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
AT $1.12½ AND $1.25.
WHITE BED QUILTS,
EXTRA LARGE SIZE.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, rich styles.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Purple Prints, best quality slightly misprinted.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., an extra good bargain in Ginghams.
4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins, Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Striped Shirting Chintzes, new styles.
Medium and Dark Dress Chintzes, beautiful styles.
Tickings and Checks, all grades, at
THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
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Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
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WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turnpike Trunk Division, at 85 AND INTEREST. FEBRUARY 1 & 1.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

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BROKERS AND DEALERS

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loanes on Government Bonds at low rate of interest.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872.

Traders from the west report small stocks of merchandise, both foreign and domestic, in the interior, and seem to be impressed with the idea that the present is a good time to replenish. This appears to be particularly true so far as manufactured goods are concerned, and some descriptions are quite lively, owing to the firmness in prices of the raw materials. This is a significant "straw," showing which way the wind blows. It is frequently said that when buyers operate on a limited scale, early in the season, the business for the entire season is never entirely satisfactory to the other wholesale dealers; and vice versa. From the south, the trade indications are favorable. The U. S. Economist says: "the advance in cotton will enable planters to realize even more than on last year's crop, and will place all classes in a better position to supply their wants." The colored people consume more goods and of a better quality, and in a greater variety each year. The stocks in the south are generally very light.

—The imports at New York for the past week show no considerable falling off, with unusually large receipts of dry goods noted the previous week; but there is nearly a corresponding gain of general merchandise, the total being above nine and a half million dollars in foreign gold value.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	—
U. S. 5-20s '64	113¾	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	113¾	C. P. Pacifics	—
U. S. 10-40s	—	Cy	

NEW YORK, February 7, 1872.

Gold was strong at 113¾. Loans were from flat to ½ per cent. gold for carrying. Clearances $48,500,000. Governments were dull and heavy, and have declined from ¼ to ⅝. A London dispatch notes the strength of the bonds of the United States bonds a fraction lower. The stock market was generally dull and devoid of any special feature. Money easy at 5@6. State bonds steady.

Sterling exchange, 109.

Government securities.—Coupons of 1881, 114¾@5-32s; '62, 113¾; '64, 113¾; '65, 113; new 5s, 110¾; '67, 113¾; '68, 113¾; 10-40s, 110; currency 6s, 118¾. 5's at 118¾@5-32s; 6's, 119¾; Tennessee old, 65; do new, 66; Virginia new, 56; do old 56, North Carolina old, 32¾; do new 16.

Miscellaneous.—Western Union Telegraph, 71¾; Quicksilver, 30¾; Adams Express, 62¾; Wells-Fargo do, 64¾; American Merchants' Union do, 63; United States do, 64¾; Pacific Mail, 58¾; New York Central, 97¾; Reorp, 93¾; Erie, 46¾; do preferred, 64; Hudson River, 115; do preferred, 120; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 111; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 76¾; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Toledo & Wabash 21; do preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 123; do preferred, 124; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; C. C. C. & I., 85; Boston Hartford & Erie, 3; New Shore, 99¾; Panama, 228; Illinois Central, 135; Union Pacific, 38; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Pots, 4 cts; Second, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Pots, 6; Pearls, 10.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—Sales of common to fair at $3@3.50 per bbl, and prime to choice at $4@4.50. Receipts are again on the increase.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll in demand and may be fairly quoted, in small packages, at 25@28. Common and medium grades continue very dull.

BROOM CORN—Continues very dull—not enough doing to establish quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4 cts per lb.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand and regular sales of small lots at $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Dull, but unchanged, standard white, 2 brls, 21 by the car load and 22½ cts more for small lots.

CHEESE—Is firm, and the recent advance is well maintained; Goshen, in a jobbing way, 16½@17; Factory, 15¾@16; Dairy, unchanged at 14@15.

CIDER—The season is over, and the stock in this market is mainly in the hands of consumers.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.40 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 21.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $6.50@7.00 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $3.25@3.50.

CONSENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8¾ cts per lb.

EGGS—Continue dull, and, notwithstanding the receipts are light and the supply by no means large, prices are low, and there can not fairly be quoted above 25. Pickeled dull and nominal at 18@22.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches: 10@10½ for halves; 8@8½ for mixed; 7@7½ for quarters and 15 @20 for peeled. Blackberries, 13@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 25@28 cts; unpitted, 8@10 cts. Apples, 6¼@7¼ for common to fair and 8@8½ for prime to choice.

FLOUR—The eastern markets, especially New York, begin to give some evidence of increased strength; advices from that point indicate that leading holders are indifferent, in view of the very reduced supply, about selling. Furthermore, the fact that Wheat is 10 to 12 per cent. higher at the seaboard than flour, is not without its effect, and this is another reason why the recent depression in the seaboard markets is likely to be of short duration. The export demand, it is true, continues light, but, in view of the facts above noted, a firmer market would seem to be almost inevitable. The feeling here is also stronger, but there is no change to make in quotations; good spring extras, $7.25@7.50; choice Minnesotas, $7.75; and good to choice red winter and white wheat, in first hands, $8.50@7.50, according to quality. Rye Flour, in small lots, $5.50.

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet and, in a general way, present but little that is new or important. Wheat continues scarce, and in steady demand but prices are unchanged. $1.50@1.55 for red and 1.75@1.85 for white, according to quality. The receipts for the past few weeks have been remarkably light, and, in consequence, stocks are very much reduced. Oats quiet, and are changed 50@51 cts by the car load—bulk of the sales at the inside quotation—in a jobbing way 53@55. While the receipts of Corn are not large the market is generally reported dull, and notwithstanding it is much cheaper for feeders than Oats, the demand is light. We may be fairly quoted at 38 on track and 40 in elevator, although it is alleged that there is no money in it for the seller at these prices. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 90@95. So far as we can learn there is nothing in the Barley market not already noted; the offerings are not so large, and the feeling in consequence, not so strong, but trade is quiet and it is a little stronger, but trade is quiet and it is difficult to give actual values. Brewers are willing to pay 75 for prime western spring but it is claimed that it cannot be laid down here for under 78@80 cts.

GROCERIES—In regard to Coffee, the New York *Bulletin* of Tuesday, excellent authority, says, "Holders of considerable lots are disposed to press the market and break down prices, with a view to replenish their stocks at lower prices, but large buyers still look for an advance." At Baltimore the stock in first hands has been reduced to less than 2,000 bags while outside it is large, close on to 87,000 bags. There is nothing particularly new in Sugars, excepting that refined goods are a shade lower in the east. Carolina Rice firmer and advancing. Molasses steady. Syrups unusually active, which is owing to the fact that prices are low—Pittsburgh jobbers have been buying largely within the past few days.

LATER.

Coffee—The Rio, telegram received to-day, dated Rio January 12, reports "purchases since 5th, including seven days, 26,000 bags—daily receipts, 3,400 bags—stock, 160,000 bags—price, 900 reis higher." This news will stimulate values in this country, and an advance over the present high rates of 16c per lb. will probably be established. The news above stated is a full confirmation of all previous reports, and leaves no doubt as to the short crop in Brazil. The receipts at Rio at this season during prosperous years have been 6,000 to 8,000 bags per day, instead of 3,400 as now reported.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¼; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, 10; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24. Fair, 23@23¾. Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 25@ 26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 65; other grades, 60@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 62.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 8¾; Fair, 8¼. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sells at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Continues quiet and unchanged; $24 @25 per ton for baled by the car load, according to quality.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted in a jobbing way at 90 cts. No. 2, 85@90.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.25@3.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLS—Are quoted in a jobbing way, from store, at $20@24 per ton for Bran; $26@27 for Seconds; $24@26 for Middlings, and $42@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@3 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply and limited demand; quoted at 70@85 cts per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed, 8¾; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 12@13. Dried Beef, 9¾. Mess Pork, $14.50@15. Ham Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs and buckets, 10¾@11.

TALLOW—Solid, 6¾@7 cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is reported quiet and unchanged, $6.00@6.50 buying and selling. Timothy Seed, $3.75@4.00 for small lots. Flaxseed, $1.75@1.80.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far this week have not been large, and it would naturally be inferred that this, with favorable advices from New York, would have caused an improvement in trade and higher prices; however, up to this writing, trade has been rather slow, and prices are no better than last week, though the market was a little more active to-day than it was on Tuesday, and there was an increased inquiry from the eastern buyers. Eastern men allege that they have been paying too much for cattle here recently, and that they must buy cheaper or quit business, while the old old story with many of these eastern buyers, and one that is put in circulation here almost every week, is that of getting "hung" in the market. It is generally conceded that shipments from here east recently have not been very satisfactory to shippers, in consequence, are exercising more than ordinary caution. The receipts, to-day have been very large all around for a year or more past, and those who are not satisfied with small profits had better turn their attention to some other business.

As compared with last week, there is little or no change in prices, as far as we can learn, and there should be increased arrivals. It is not likely that there will be any change, one way or the other, during the balance of the week. Prime 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers may be quoted at 6¼@6¾, and other grades in proportion.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
10	13,800	6 00	8	8,150	5 00
14	18,750	6 75	8	17,360	5 37
6	7,260	5 75	3	2,110	5 62
	Hazelwood & B sold:				
18	23,500	6 75	6	8,180	6 50
2	bulls 4,200	4 50	2	bulls 2,640	3 87
16	18,300	5 12	2	2,520	5 50
	Sadler, H & Co. sold:				
13	13,280	4 50	4	6,100	6 87
18	18,770	5 12	14	17,810	6 00
19	19,750	6 75	14	21,060	5 35
20	23,970	6 65	18	22,600	6 10
5	5,100	4 75	5	6,050	5 50
	Smith, Watson & B. sold:				
18	21,140	4 25	15	20,525	5 50
	Holmes, L & Co sold:				
21	20,900	5 50	18	14,980	4 62
1	880	5 70	18	20,490	5 80
21	22,030	5 00	18	18,760	4 50
16	20,560	6 50	18	20,000	6 62
16	17,760	5 25	2	bulls 2,980	4 50
17	14,460	4 50	1	cow 1,040	3 00
1	bull 1,020	2 50	2	1,850	4 50

HOGS

Trade is fair especially for prime Phila. hogs of which the supply is light, nearly equal to the demand, and for extra selected tops, a further advance has been established; we now quote at 5.40@5.50 according to quality. On the other hand, York hogs are lower, not from any increase in the receipts but in consequence of a general weakness to make purchases have been unable to get their orders filled, owing to the limitations imposed on them by the home markets.

With this prospect before them, manufacturers are generally disposed to buy what they actually need for their business for the next July, or to come as near to it as their means will allow. Some of the larger consumers are operating quite freely, and will not probably appear in the market again, except for some specialty, until the opening of another season. The stocks of the unprepriced staple which they carried over from last December will materially reduce the average cost of their present sales. But many of the small manufacturers are dependent upon current operations to keep their machinery in motion, and hence must compete as a material disadvantage with the former.

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RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE ON OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The fine packet ARLINGTON.

MOORE, Master. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

Will run through all having to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans, and all points in Arkansas and Red River.

For further information, apply on board.

CHAS. FAIRMAN, JOHN FLACK, Agents.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD.

STEAM PUMPS,

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c

JOHN T. BROWN..... W. B. BASSETT

BASSETT & BROWN,

House, Sign and Fresco Painters, Graining and Glazing, No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., done in the best manner, on reasonable terms. jy6:61

JOHN T. GRAY,

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Hand stand Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Establishment.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

FURNACES,

RANGES, GRATES.

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Householders and others, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not crack by heat or color by gas, or fade.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent of fuel.

THE NEW CONE FURNACE,

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for its plicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability will commend itself to all who examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the ordinary furnace now in use. THE BEST ANTHRACITE for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,

193 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE GARDNER Fire Extinguisher,

(Patented February 14th, 1871.)

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Philadelphia Fire Extinguisher Co.

1306 CHESTNUT STREET.

GEO. B. COLLIER, President. D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary.

These machines are unquestionably the most effective ever invented. Introduced to the public during the past year, they have met with unprecedented success. *Having four times the capacity of other Extinguishers and yet weighing twenty pounds less* they attract much attention, and are rapidly superseding all other machines.

They are always ready, act instantly and never fail. In a letter to the St. Louis Board of Underwriters, Com. Kountz says that the Henry C. Yaeger has run over a year without losing a day, except to transact business and that during that time she has taken away from that port about eleven thousand tons, without costing the insurance companies one dollar.

The Messenger is still receiving for Nashville, as is also the Arlington for Cincinnati and ports below, and the Wild Duck for St. Louis.

The Kate Putnam is still laid up at Rochester, waiting for the river to open. The Carrie Brown is at Steubenville and the Lida No. 2 at Zanesville. The Juniata is at Cincinnati, and the Exchange, E. H. Durfee and Esperanza are due bound at Louisville.

The Indian supply transportation contract has not yet been awarded, although it is said that it is known who has the lowest bid.

—The steamer Ouachita Belle has gained a suit at New Orleans against the Packet Co. Simmons, for damage of freight and charges on cotton. The consignees declined paying their freight bill on the ground that nine bales of cotton were wet and damaged by the boat. The cotton was sold at auction and went to a jobbery where it turned out six bales of good cotton. It was proven in the trial of the case that at the time cotton was taken on board it was dark and raining heavily, that it was taken from a shed or old stable where it was exposed to the earth, which was wet and muddy. During the three days the cotton was on the boat it did not get wet, none of it was allowed to stand in water nor did any fall in the river during the trip, therefore It could not have been damaged on the boat, and upon these facts the court granted judgment in favor of the boat.

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JAS. R. TAYLOR,

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OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM HEATING

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High or Low Pressure,

Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to

GEO. W. BLAKE,

215 Centre Street, New York.

Beston Wool Market.

The Wool market is excited, and in the presence of an actual famine, and with a lively competition among buyers, prices have further advanced 20@3c per lb during the past week. The demand is partly speculative, as many dealers are of the opinion that the highest point has not been reached, and a considerable portion of the recent sales has been made to parties connected with the trade. In fact, many of our regular dealers are so short of stock that they are obliged to enter the market as buyers or allow their customers to go elsewhere for supplies.

But there is no lack of demand from actual consumers, who are in strong force and eager buyers of desirable parcels, not hesitating to anticipate their wants even at the advanced rates. There is evidently more anxiety among them to secure the requisite amount of stock to bridge over the next clip, than there is in the spirit of trade. The main point with them appears to be to get the wool, at whatever cost; and if they must have it, and are willing to run the risk of getting their money back on their products, they may as well go in and buy up the necessary supply first as last, since there is nothing in the immediate future when affords the least shadow of encouragement to wait for a lower range of prices.

From all the wool producing regions and principal markets of the world, the accounts are concurrent in bearing testimony to the fact of not only a present but prospective scarcity, and a consumption constantly gaining upon the available supply. Under these circumstances, the range of prices is steadily upward, and those agents of American houses who have stood out for some make purchases have been unable to get their orders filled, owing to the limitations imposed on them by the home markets.

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Iron Markets.

CINCINNATI.—The demand is fair, and the market is firm for pig iron. Malleable iron is active, and prices are a shade higher. We quote:

Pig—No. 1 charcoal foundry iron, $44@48; No. 2 do, $42@45; No. 1 charcoal mill iron, $40@

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage, Feb. 7th, 1872.—F. F. Johnson, New Castle, Pa., 3c; Thomas W. Lloyd, Washington, D. C., 3c; Thomas McBride, New Castle, Pa., 3c; M. Wheeler, Baltimore, 3c.

County Officers Returns.

The following returns of county officers for the month of January have been made to Controller Lambert:

Prothonotary	$1,777 50
Register	1,259 18
Clerk of the Courts	1,168 50
Clerk of Orphan's Court	101 75
Coroner	107 00
Sheriff	1,904 06
Total	$6,558 57

Attempted Burglary.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made at an early hour yesterday morning, to effect an entrance into the store of Philip Graff, dealer in silks and trimmings, on Market street, near Third avenue. The would-be burglars had approached the rear of the store through a small alley or passage-way just above old Philo Hall, and began boring into the door with an auger. The noise awakened a lady in an adjoining house, who, after arising, heard one of the parties exclaim: "Take this and kill the first person who comes along." The lady made a noise in Rooting about the house—she being intent upon raising an alarm —whereupon the rogues took fright and hastily decamped. In the morning it was discovered that no less than thirty-one auger holes had been bored in the door. No clue has been obtained to the operators.

Obituary.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Mr. James Y. Paul, a former citizen of Allegheny, but who for some time past has been a resident of West Virginia. The deceased expired at his residence, Volcano, W. Va., on Monday evening last, the cause of his death being heart disease. For many years he was engaged in business in Allegheny, which was his native place. At the outbreak of the war, he closed his career as a merchant, entered the army, and after serving faithfully his term of service, finally settled in Volcano, where he was living at the time of his death. In business and social life the deceased was alike respected and loved by many friends who had learned to appreciate his generous nature, loving disposition, and manly bearing of character. His death will cause sincere mourning, his mother and relatives who still reside in Allegheny, have the sympathy of all by whom they are known.

Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Some of our readers have been startled by the recent announcement of the rapid absorption of these securities so recently brought upon the English and American markets. The statement is well authenticated that $8,000,000 were sold in London within a week after their appearance on her Stock Exchange. It is also found that in this country the sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.

It should not be thought strange that such securities should possess the public confidence and be in popular demand. The great work on which they are predicated—a railroad by the shortest and most feasible route between the lakes of the North west and the Pacific ocean, through lands abounding with mineral deposits of inexhaustible value, and capable of the production of untold agricultural wealth, and these lands to the extent of three times the whole extent of those belonging to the Railroad Company, and pledged as well as the road itself and all its traffic for the payment of the bonds and the accruing interest, we say that in view of such facts as these there should be no surprise that very many holders of the securities should hasten before the Government converts them into 4 per cents, to exchange them for 7-30 gold-bearing bonds of the Northern Pacific, nor is it strange that these bonds should be preferred to almost any other securities by capitalist, banker or by the wealthy farmer desiring to make an original investment of his money in securities at once so profitable and so safe. Where else can be found a State, or National, or any other security more reliable, more lucrative, or more likely to increase in market value when the company shall have negotiated the amount required to complete her great enterprise?

An Aggravated Case of Forcible Entry.

Last evening, about five o'clock, two women came to the Mayor's office, each carrying a child in her arms, accompanied by two young men, who stated that they were brothers of the women. One of the men proceeded to relate a story to the Mayor, in effect as follows: The parties reside in the vicinity of Mansfield, this county. A few days ago both the husbands of the women left their families and started for the lumber regions. Messrs. Matthew Dorand & Co., butchers, went to the office of Justice Hill, of Mansfield, and stated that the husbands—whose names, by the way, are McDermott and Crane—were indebted to them for meat purchased, the first for the amount of $24 62, and the second $21 50, and they desired said amounts to be issued on the chattels of the parties named for the amounts. This was done, and the documents placed in the hands of Constable Miller Clark, to be served. The officer proceeded to the houses where the parties reside, and found them locked and barred. Having gone with their children to stay with one of the brothers, after the departure of their husbands, the man in whose house they were residing in the neighborhood, was called upon by the officer for assistance, and the two took the house, effected entrance into the houses, by prying the doors open with an axe, after which the attachments were left in the houses, where they were discovered by the women when they returned.

Clerk Patterson, under the direction of the Mayor, after hearing the statement, proceeded to make out an information against the men Clark and McGrogan, charging them with forcible entry and detainer, which was sworn to and signed by one of the women, named Mrs. McDermott. A warrant was then issued for the arrest of the men, one of whom resides at Mansfield, and the other at Walker's Mills.

Trouble About Taxes.

There seems to be some irregularity or mismanagement in the method of arranging matters for the collection of city taxes, which appears from numerous complaints that are now coming from the people generally. It seems to be the custom that parties frequently endeavored to avail themselves of the advantage of the three per cent. discount for early payments, and accordingly settled the bills made out for them some time ago. Recently, however, new assessments have been discovered—sometimes a water tax, sometimes a business tax—none of which, at the time of the first payment, could be found. If the matter stopped here, however, there would be no trouble, as these heretofore unknown assessments are not disputed; but it seems the collectors in all such cases now demand the payment of the amount with the 10 per cent. which has been added, as is customary after the expiration of the arrangement, the parties lose the 5 per cent discount, and the 10 per cent. added for non-payment before—thus making a clear loss of 15 per cent. The complaint is, and a just one it seems, that if there has been carelessness anywhere, the parties should not suffer in that way. In all the cases which have come under our notice the parties have complied with the law the moment they have found against them at the earliest moment; they make no dispute of the new assessment but claim, as it was not known to them, that their fault, they should not suffer, which seems perfectly proper.

It is not known exactly where the fault belongs, but in one case it was found that the original assessment had been missed by the transcriber and would appear on the duplicate books at the Treasurer's office, where the taxes are paid. If this is the secret of the trouble, it might be well to have the transcriber suffer for the fault. But at all events, it does seem proper that tax-payers should not have their bills increased by such carelessness. The Council Committee, whom this business belongs, might very satisfactorily to tax-payers, spend a short time in devising a remedy for such a state of affairs.

BREVITIES.

The U. S. Court is rapidly disposing of business.

Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting Thursday evening.

The new one horse cars will be put on the Pleasant Valley road in a few day.

The conductors on the Manchester Passenger Railway Company have "struck" there.

A tin wedding celebration came off at the residence of Mr. W. H. Wakefield, in Birmingham, on Tuesday night.

Workmen are engaged on Smithfield street and on other points, in repairing the fire alarm telegraph wires.

Acting Coroner Butler yesterday morning was called in to hold an inquest upon the body of an infant daughter of Alexander Shrum, who expired suddenly at the paternal residence. The jury returned a verdict of death from acute congestion of the lungs.

The old Central Skating Park is open to the free use of the public. Some twelve or fifteen boys and girls were yesterday enjoying the delightful exercise of skating on the ice, and there upon the territory of that once flourishing and well patronized institution.

Messrs. Joseph Walton, George Black, John Chalfant, Hugh McNeil, and J. E. B. Dalzell, have been appointed representatives from Allegheny, to the Convention at Cincinnati, which has been called to consider matters pertaining to the improvement of the Ohio River.

Tuesday evening about eleven o'clock, a slight fire occurred in the old Allegheny House, occasioned by the burning of a quantity of rags which caught from the fire and set the tin mantel above it on fire. Buckets of water extinguished the flames and no alarm was struck.

John R. Black has been appointed Assistant Deputy U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, by Marshal Murdock. Mr. Black is acting as doorkeeper at the New Court House, and is said to be amply qualified to fill with satisfaction to the public as well as the management.

Some $850 or $900 worth of jewelry, taken from the express cars on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, in the late robberies, has been recovered at various points in this city, where it had been deposited by the perpetrators of the theft. James Trimble is still held a prisoner in Cincinnati, while his brother, who was arrested in this city, as we stated yesterday has been honorably discharged.

Thus far there has been expended in the Allegheny Park improvement, $221,243.76. The total receipts from bonds and other sources have been $251,751.27. Of this, in addition to the amount paid for the work there has been expended $9,000 in redemption of bonds, $3,841.96 in interest, leaving a balance on hand of $7,878.05, and bonds to the amount of $130,000 outstanding.

We advertise for sale this morning the very fine business site Nos. 97 and 99 Penn street. Being in a desirable locality, and as the property is offered at a bargain, whoever buys it may secure a good thing in the way of an investment. It has a front of 36 feet and a depth of 120 feet, adjoining the palatial wholesale house of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. For price, terms and particulars address box H, this office.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Tuesday says: On Tuesday, January 30th, seven colored men named Robert Parker, Thomas Dorsey, William Butler, Benjamin Hamer, Henry Hall, Henry Smith and George T. Wilson, were arrested on a charge of robbing freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A hearing was had yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. The evidence was full and very clear and conclusive nature. The defendants were committed to prison to await a trial at the next term of court in default of $2,000 bail each.

March 1st, Dry Goods stock of E. R. Gardner, 69 Market Street, must all be closed out to make extensive improvements. Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, Bed Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Linens, Towels, Black Alpacas, at your prices, as every article in this large and desirable stock must be sold by March 1st, to make improvements.

DRY GOODS PALACE.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

Old Firm in a New Place--Removal of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. to Their Magnificent New Store--New Stock of Goods--Description of the Building -- Root Tubular Boiler--The Anderson Sash Balance--Anderson & Freyvogle's Iron Fronts--South Pittsburgh Planing Mill--Craig Brothers, Heaters and Ventilators of Public and Private Buildings--Tate, Munden & Tate, Gas-Fitters and Plumbers--Ralph & Peebles Architects--Otis Brothers Elevator -- Great Western Brick Works--&c., &c.

The leading wholesale dry goods house of this city is that of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., which was established thirty years ago by the senior member of the firm, Mr. C. Arbuthnot, from the very commencement of its career, the house stood high in business circles. It has always been considered substantial and reliable, and the volume of its business has steadily increased.

With the last ten years it has increased rapidly, and is much larger than that of any other in the city—the sales averaging between eighty and ninety thousand dollars a month, or about a million per annum. Owing to the great increase in the amount of their business, Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. have found themselves for several years, even in the spacious quarters which they occupied until the beginning of the present week, greatly hampered for room, and unable, especially during the busy time in the Spring and Fall, to accommodate their numerous and ever multiplying customers with that promptitude which they ever aim at, and for which they are celebrated. With the view of relieving themselves from the difficulties resulting from lack of room, about a year ago they purchased two very eligible lots on the north side of Liberty street, right opposite the opening of Wood. On these lots, Nos. 239 and 241, they have erected a magnificent dry goods palace, into which they moved during the present week, and are receiving the largest stock of new goods ever imported into the city.

The building is far ahead of any that has ever been erected in this city. It covers the entire area of the two lots mentioned above, which run from Liberty street, clear back to an alley. It has a beautiful iron front, which is surmounted with a parapet upon which stands a handsome statue of Liberty, the proper emblem of the United States will be frequently displayed. In addition to the basement the building is four stories high. The ceiling of the first floor is 16 feet high in the clear, and extends four feet under the front pavement, the extension being built in order to afford room for the counters of the firm, another for the bookkeepers and cashier, and another for the accommodation of customers who may wish to write. These rooms are separated by partitions of solid walnut, and have in the front plate glass lights with cut designs. In addition to four large windows in the rear, and three on each of the sides in the front, the room in the first story is lighted in the centre by a large sky-light, which is 30 feet in length by 15 in width, and to supply artificial light when needed. The stairs from this room to the second floor are circular, in point of finish, and are the best private residences in the city. They are made altogether out of white ash and have a solid walnut hand-rail from one end to the well. The balusters, which start from one of the well's octagonal posts, are of ash and have a double rail. The face string is paneled in diamonds with heavy carved ornaments, and presents a very fine appearance. This room is wainscoted with two narrow beams of yellow pine and one of black walnut, alternately. The shaft of the hydraulic passenger elevator runs from the basement to the roof.

The second story is 15 feet high in the clear, and is finished in the same manner as the first, and rear, is lighted, as are all the rooms above the basement, by a large skylight 9 by 15 feet, in the centre. The floor of this